

Students can study with scientists

The opportunity for young people to study with scientists through the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry is available each summer at Camp Hancock and other locations throughout the state. These science camps and adventures expose children to the natural science world including botany, zoology, geology, fossil study, astronomy and cultural history.

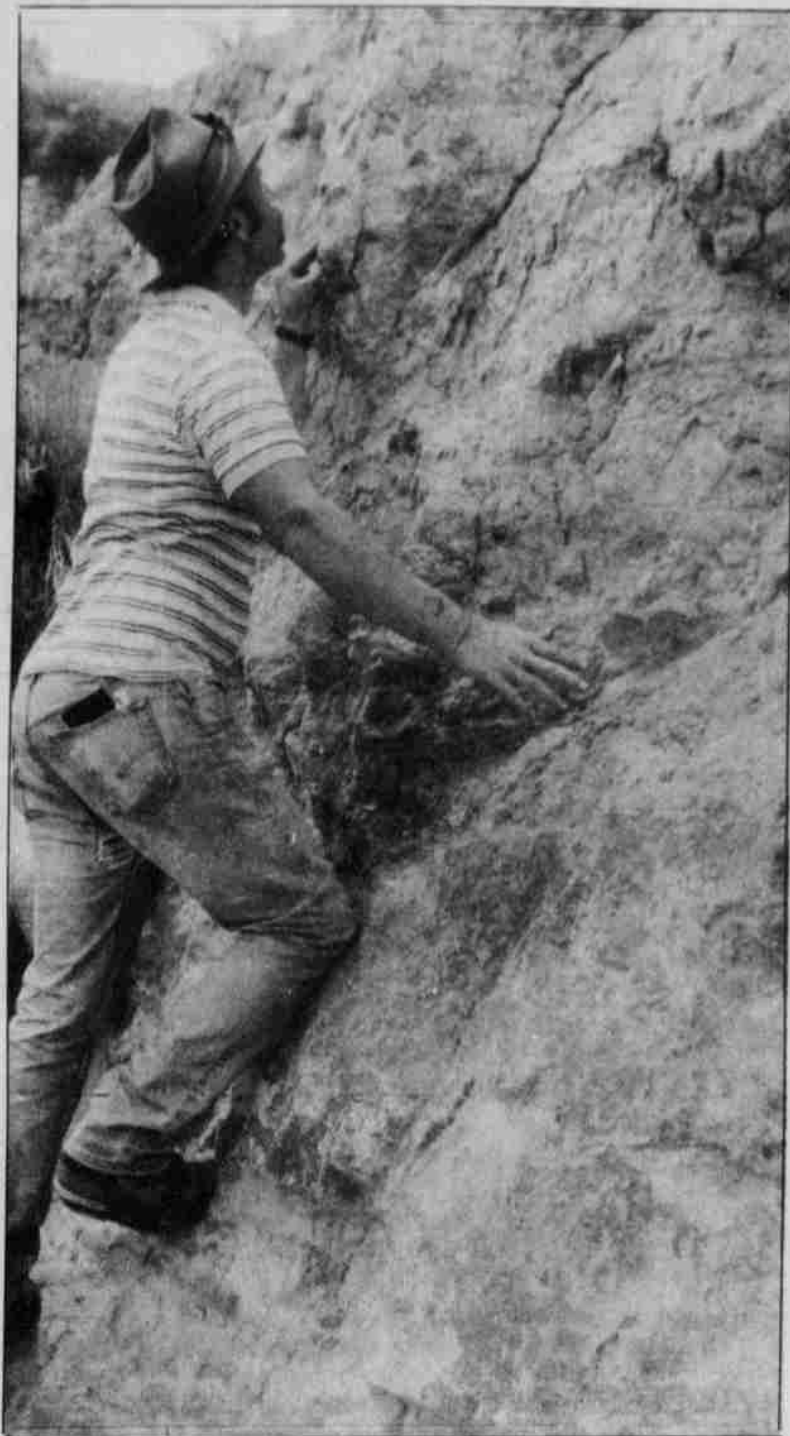
Camp Hancock located near Clarno in the John Day River valley is only one of OMSI's camp facilities. Owned and operated by OMSI for over 30 years the field station is rich in fossils. It has living facilities with laboratories, darkroom, library and lapidary workshop.

Their camp locations include Magness Memorial Tree Farm offering a forest environment in the Pacific Coast range, Camp Keiwa-

nilong on the northern Oregon coast, Camp Ramblewood near Sequim, Washington having access to Puget Sound and the University of Portland.

Children from 6 to 18 may attend any number of classes ranging from one day workshops to three (3) week travel adventures. Classes include spaceflight academy, marine science camp, ghost town mining adventure, high cascade adventure, trip to ancient ruins and southwest pueblos, paleontology research, Kenya safari, astronomy workshop, wildlife management, avian and arid lands ecology and many others.

For more information regarding OMSI science maps and adventures contact Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, 4015 Southwest Canyon Road, Portland, Oregon 97221.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Fossil searches are part of classes and workshops conducted at Camp Hancock. Assistant director and geologist Brad Jarvis explores the possibilities. The camp, owned and operated by Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, is open to students ages six to 18.

Insurance department's latest news

Effective July 1, 1987, The Tribes have a new insurance carrier for its Worker's Compensation coverage. The new insurer is Liberty Northwest Insurance Corporation; therefore, any injury to an employee beginning July 1st must be reported on a report form that has Liberty Northwest printed at the top of the form (form no. 801). The Tribal Insurance Office has distributed new forms to some of the larger departments. If you need one of the new forms, please call the Tribal Insurance Office at extensions No. 327 and 328.

Also effective July 1, 1987, the Warm Springs Forest Products Industry will be insured by Liberty Northwest Insurance Corporation on their own Worker's Compensation Policy.

Please note that prior to July 1, 1987, any injuries on the job must be reported on Industrial Indemnity Insurance Company for all Tribal Offices and departments including Kah-Nee-Ta but excluding the Warm Springs Forest Products Industry.

If you have any questions on these insurance matters, please call the Tribal Insurance office.

Due to lower insurance losses, the Tribes Excess Insurance Policy coverage, effective June 1, 1987, was \$20,000.00 lower than last years coverage. The Tribal Insurance Offices hopes that it will continue to lower insurance costs, which is also evidenced by the changing of the Worker's Compensation cov-

Leaf fossil named after local geologists

Twenty years ago a rock was just a rock to Warm Springs Elementary music teacher Mel Ashwill. Today, however, the retired teacher looks at each rock carefully and with deep appreciation for its history.

What began as a hobby for Ashwill has turned into a full-time project. After much reading and studying he has achieved the status of a geologist in his own right. More specifically Ashwill is an amateur paleobotanist studying ancient plant species of Central Oregon.

His many hours of research has been recently rewarded with the naming of a maple species of his honor. Ashwill submitted 65 species of maple leaf impressions to Dr. Jack Wolfe of the U.S. Geological Survey and Dr. Toshimasa Tanai of Hokkaido University. Of these five of the species were unnamed. One of these five now has the name "Acer (Maple) Ashwilli."

A Portland mountaineering club, the Mazamas, recently awarded a \$600 grant to Ashwill for his work with Oregon fossils.

Ashwill limits his fossil collecting to the area around Madras. "This area is rich in that resource," he explains. It has only been ten years, though, since Ashwill has been able to make sense out of his many findings. Before, he says, he would go fishing, look around at rocks and not know what he was looking at. "I missed a lot at first."

An increased number of contacts with geologists has helped Ashwill increase his knowledge of geology and now he can easily identify rocks which might contain fossils and impressions.

The maple leaf which is named after the geologist existed in this area 34-40 million years ago. The climate was warm and temperature having just changed from tropical. Avocado and fig trees were being replaced by maples and more moderate climate trees.

It is unknown why the temperature changed at that time, says Ashwill. One theory points to the earth's axis tilting and changing the earth's exposure to the sun.

Temperature changes have occurred over and over in earth's history, Ashwill adds.

The leaf specimens that Ashwill finds are probably from leaves that have fallen into water and then were covered with mud, later hardening to rock.

A museum behind Ashwill's house provides more geologic history of the area. Ashwill has leaf and fish impressions along with fossilized bones from animals dating back 370 million years when this area was submerged under water. Over time erosion has exposed the fossils enabling geologists to unravel some of the earth's history.

It was only six million years ago that camels, rhinoceroses and mammoths roamed this country. Only fossils dating back five million years, though, have been found, says Ashwill. Rivers may have uplifted since that time and washed many of the remains from the area.

An educator still Ashwill passes

his knowledge on to students, both young and old. He takes time to teach children at the annual elementary school visits to Bear Springs

and He He. His museum is open to anyone interested in the geologic history of the area where he enthusiastically relates history about the earth on which we live.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Former Warm Springs Elementary teacher and amateur geologist Mel Ashwill displays one of the fossil imprints he has exhibited in his museum.

Governor signs bill

Continued from page 1

recreational significance to the Tribes and its members, the Tribes are very interested in preserving its natural value.

The Tribes believe that with increasing usage of the river by boaters, we have reached a point where some restrictions on the number of boaters floating the river in section adjacent to Warm Springs is necessary to protect the river and enhance the recreational experience of those using the river.

Although capital improvements and hardening activities can make the river capable of handling an almost unlimited number of people, the Tribes believe that such an approach will ultimately degrade

the overall recreational experience because it fails to take into account the social problems that are caused by overcrowding on the river.

The Tribes don't believe that it is necessary or feasible to turn the river into a wilderness area. However, they do believe that some reasonable restrictions on usage are wise.

They believe that the Oregon State study supports that conclusion and hope that recreationists using the river will work with the Tribes and other governmental entities to develop a coherent management plan that will protect this irreplaceable resource for future generations.

Many species in decline

June 16, the dusky seaside sparrow became extinct. The bird had occupied areas in Florida which became urbanized. Air quality and deterioration of the ecosystem in that small area resulted in fewer and fewer of the species.

The destruction of forests and wetlands may eventually mean the mass extinction of many forms of plant and animal life by the end of the century. If effort is not made to preserve natural ecosystems and restore those that are degraded the earth will face a large loss of plant and animal species.

Most species expected to be lost are from tropical forests says Edward Wolf of the Worldwatch Institute

in Washington, D.C. Many species have not even been named of studied so their value to humanity remains unassessed.

In the next 20-30 years up to one-fifth of the world's estimated five million species could be lost, that is a hundred a day.

If present trends continue two-thirds of the bird and plant species in Latin America could be lost. Those that would survive are those that reproduce quickly, eat indiscriminantly and tolerate a wide range of conditions.

Causes of extinction says Wolf are a growing world population and the cutting of forests for farmland, pasture and roads.

Local teams vie, for national title

The National Indian Slo-Pitch Softball tournament in Richland, Washington started July 30 and will continue through August 1.

The tournament will consist of 36 mens teams, and 24 womens teams. There is also boys 12 and under baseball, girls 12 and under fastpitch softball and girls 13-15 fastpitch softball. Awards given out will be for places, best glove, best hitter, and also sportsmanship.

Three local womens teams will be traveling to the tri-cities in Washington.

Macy's and coach Dawn Smith played Agape from Bremerton, Washington at 5:00 p.m. July 30. Results were unavailable at press time.

Bravettes and coach Ramona "Teddy" Tanewasha played Pen-

dleton at 5:00 p.m. on July 30. No results available.

The Lady Wildcats and coach Louise Jackson played Nisqually, Washington at 3:30 p.m. during the afternoon on July 30. No results were available.

One local mens team are the

Springers with coach Darryl Smith who played Milk River, Montana at 7:30 on July 30. No results were available.

If you have the chance to come to the Slo-pitch Nationals, come, and cheer on the locals and have yourself a good time.

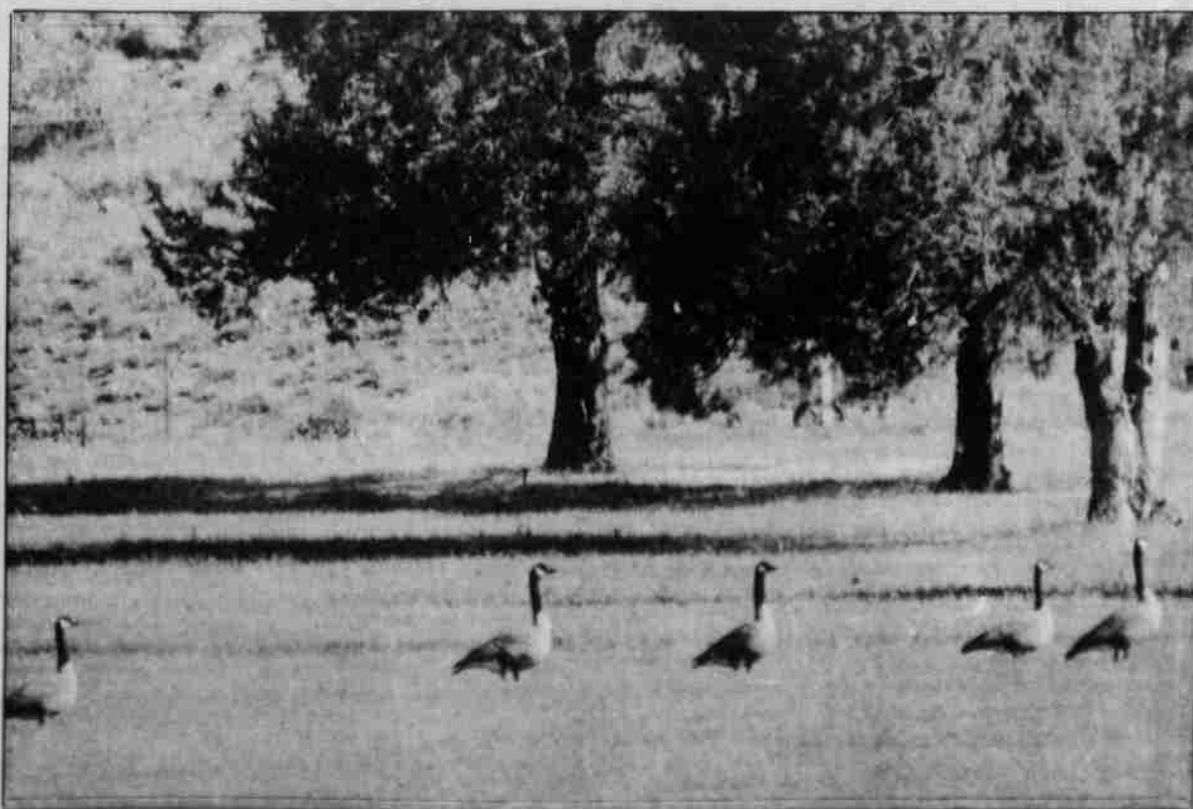
Indian language to be taught

Are you lacking confidence when you attempt to make a speech in Indian? Are you afraid people will laugh at you? I am going to open my home to help young people overcome these fears through practicing and helping each other.

We will work with Sahaptin only. Our goals are to give encourage-

ment and confidence to those who understand the language and speak it limitedly.

I will be accepting names until August 7th if you are interested. It will be limited to a certain number of people. You may contact me at 553-1626 after 5. There will be no charge. Neda Wesley, 4440 Upper Dry Creek.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Just strolling along

Canadian geese are frequent visitors to the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery located on the Warm Springs River.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD 12				
DATE June, 1987				
NAME	MEETINGS ATTENDED	MEETINGS ABSENT	MEETINGS ABSENT DUE TO DELEGATE	TOTAL DELEGATIONS
Jackson, Zane - Chairman	12	0	0	3
Frank, Delbert Sr. - 1st Vice-Chairman	10	0	2	12
Brunoe, Bruce, Sr. - 2nd Vice-Chairman	6	3	2	9
Wallulatum, Nelson, Wasco Chief	0	12	0	3
Heath, Delvis, Sr., Warm Springs Chief	0	0	4	13
Henry, Vernon, Palute Chief	11	1	0	6
Wallulatum, Karen	9	2	0	5
Clements, Janice	9	1	2	8
Squiemphen, Rita	9	3	0	8
Johnson, Ellen	7	4	0	8
Patt, Olney	2	9	0	0